

THE BEST LIST OF
WHERE TO SECURE
BOARD & ROOMS
Will Be Found in To-day's
JOURNAL "WANT" PAGES.

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AUCTION
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NO ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS, SAYS GROSVENOR.

Spokesman of the President Announces the "Do-Nothing" Republican Policy Which Is to Be Carried Out—His Party Considers the Sherman Law Adequate.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

IT is universally conceded that combinations which oppress or control the market by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare.

There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts it should be done without delay.

Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.—President McKinley in his message sent to Congress last Tuesday.



General G. H. Grosvenor.

He is the friend of McKinley and Hanna and speaks with authority when he announces the Republican policy. Yesterday he made a statement to the Journal correspondent at Washington that the Republicans in this Congress would not legislate against trusts. They hold that the Sherman Anti-Trust law is sufficient.

BY HIS MOUTHPIECE.

I DO not see the necessity of any legislation additional to the existing statutes on the trust question.

The Supreme Court's Decision in the Addystone Pipe case shows that the Sherman anti-trust law goes as far as Federal authority can do in restraining trusts, combines and monopolies.

If the Journal or anybody will show us what this Congress can do toward disintegrating or curbing the harmful trusts and monopolies the Republicans in the House can be depended upon to do the work.—Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, the mouthpiece of the President on the floor of the House, to a Journal reporter yesterday.

HEALTH BOARD TO FACE CHARGES

Two, If Not Three State Commissioners Will Be Formally Accused by Prominent Republicans of Causing Distress to Merchants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—General Grosvenor was hurrying from his hotel to keep an engagement with the President at the White House when he made the declaration quoted. He had been asked by the Journal to outline the policy of the House Republicans this winter toward the trusts.

He is the Administration's mouthpiece on the floor. His relations with the President, with Hanna and all the leaders in the present organization of the Republican party are close and confidential.

The promptness with which General Grosvenor answered the questions put to him as to his party's programme in the Fifty-sixth Congress showed that he had very recently given to the subject much thought and had conferred with other leaders on the question.

"You mean, then," said the reporter, "that this Congress will probably take no action against the trusts?"

"If the Journal or anybody will show us what this Congress can do toward disintegrating or curbing the harmful trusts and monopolies the Republicans in the House can be depended upon to do the work," was General Grosvenor's rejoinder.

"I have just told you that the Supreme Court's decision in the Addystone Pipe case shows that the limit of Federal authority has been reached in the Sherman anti-trust law. As that act does not meet the requirements it is, of course, evident that other sources of authority to check the operations of harmful business combinations will have to be invoked.

Leave It All to the States.

"There is ample authority for the purpose in the States. I shall advise all of my people who are suffering from the trusts to appeal to their State for relief. I am confident the Republicans in Ohio can and will apply the remedy through their State government."

"Before Congress can do anything more the Constitution will have to be amended, conferring additional power on the legislative department of the Government, and I certainly should oppose such an amendment."

"When it comes to a question of this kind I am a better Democrat than William Jennings Bryan. On the trust question I am a State's rights man. Bryan is demanding that the Federal Government take hold of the trusts."

"I rapped him hard on this question in a speech I made in Nebraska during the last campaign, and the Nebraskans applauded me liberally and vigorously. I do not want to see all the powers of this Government centralized here at Washington."

"The States should not be deprived of the right to regulate all trusts, combinations and monopolies in restraint of trade. None of them operate under a Federal charter."

"I shall never give my vote for an amendment to the Constitution having this object in view."

"If the Democracy follows Bryan off on that tangent it will get so far from one of its most ancient, and virile principles that it will never get back to its old landmarks. And so I repeat that on this question I am a better Democrat than Bryan." **END**

Official Republican Notice.

General Grosvenor then hurried away to the White House to see President McKinley. It is obvious that he meant to inform the country through the Journal that the Republican majority in the Fifty-sixth Congress will take no concerted party action on the trust question at this session.

The question, of course, will be discussed in the House this winter, but it is evident that the Republican contention will be that the whole trust

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT is about to be asked to act upon charges involving official misconduct on the part of two, if not three, Republican members of the State Health Board.

A Republican State Senator and a former Republican Speaker of the Assembly say they are procuring evidence upon which they propose to demand the removal of these Commissioners. They assert further that they are getting affidavits from ice, milk and other merchandise dealers who complain of having suffered financial distress because of alleged prosecution from the Health Board.

So soon as these affidavits are ready the sworn statements are to be presented to the Governor. Should he entertain the accusation, the Governor is expected to either act as precipitately as he did when he cut off the head of the Treasurer of Chautauqua County or name a Commissioner to listen to testimony and report whether the evidence warrants punishment by the Executive.

Friends of the Health Commissioners affected say their accusers are actuated simply by political revenge, and that their official integrity can easily be established.

Both the State Senator and former Speaker were in this city yesterday to inform the Governor of their proposed action. Governor Roosevelt had departed for Albany before they could get at him. It is possible that the Governor may hear informally to-day of the plans aimed at members of his Health Board.

STARTLING DETAILS OF HEALTH BOARD SCANDAL.

The Board of Health officials particularly referred to in the alleged charges, are Owen Cassidy, of Monticello Falls, Schuyler County, and Baxter T. Smelzer, of Watkins, in the same county, who acts as secretary to the State Health Board. Mark Shannon & Co., ice dealers in Penn Yan, and E. C. Gabriel, milk dealer at Watkins, also in Schuyler County, are among those who are depended upon to prove the case against the officials.

It is alleged by the accusers of Smelzer and Cassidy that they have systematically hounded merchandise dealers in their homes as well as other districts of the State, until financial arrangements satisfactory to both them and the victims were effected.

Last Fall, it is charged, Smelzer and Cassidy announced that the water of Lake Kenosha, which the citizens of Penn Yan drank, was absolutely impure and disease breeding, and that the ice taken from that lake was rank poison. Mark Shannon & Co., a firm which had taken hundreds of tons of ice from the lake, were ordered to quit selling the article.

The Ruling Changed.

For months Shannon & Co. were compelled to cease disposing of their goods, and finally former Assemblyman Everett Brown was dispatched to Albany to demand that the citizens of Penn Yan be informed that the water in Lake Kenosha was pure as snow, and that the ice supplied by Shannon & Co. the best to be had on earth.

The real cause for the change of base on the part of Cassidy and Smelzer is to be explained, so their accusers say in affidavits to be submitted to Albany.

E. C. Gabriel, a milk dealer at Watkins, was, it is alleged, pursued relentlessly by Smelzer and Cassidy for alleged sale of milk from cows and pork from hogs suffering with tuberculosis. Suddenly Cassidy appeared as counsel for Gabriel. Shortly thereafter Gabriel told Cassidy to go ahead with his health, and that such a disease as tuberculosis was pure as snow, and that the ice supplied by Shannon & Co. the best to be had on earth.

Defenders of Smelzer and Cassidy say that State Senator Charles T. Willis and former Speaker Fremont Cole are behind the charges and that they are acting in a spirit of political revenge because of the defeat of Mr. Nye, the Republican candidate for Assembly in Schuyler at the recent election, by Dr. J. F. Barnes, who is slated to be Democratic leader of the lower House at Albany.

Nye was nominated upon the express demand of Senator Willis, they say. He is a law partner of former Speaker Cole. Smelzer and Cassidy opposed Nye's nomination bitterly, and are charged by Willis and Cole with having not only bolstered the candidacy of Nye's supporters, but also contributed money to the Democratic campaign fund, but voted and worked assiduously for Barnes.

One of the accusers of Smelzer and Cassidy said last night: "We propose, in addition to the charges of official misconduct,

to tell Governor Roosevelt how two of his Health Commissioners were able to offer as high as \$5 for a vote for Barnes while the best we could do was to offer a single dollar for a vote for Nye. Not only did Smelzer and Cassidy vote for Barnes, but they brought Republican attaches of the Health Board from Albany to the Schuyler Hotel and insisted that they cast the straight Democratic ballot."

Senator Willis, when given at the Hotel Barthold last night, declined to discuss the charges against the Health Commissioners, "may have something to say about this matter after I return home, but I prefer not to speak just yet," he said. Former Speaker Cole also declined to talk about the plan to oust Smelzer and Cassidy. "I am out of politics," said he, "and attending strictly to law business." It has been reported that Dr. Case Jones, of Rochester, a third member of the Board of Health, was to be included in the charges against Smelzer and Cassidy. He is a brother-in-law of Cassidy. So far as could be ascertained last night, no affidavits against Jones have been secured.

Smelzer and Cassidy were originally appointed by Governor Morton upon express demand of Thomas C. Platt. They were reappointed by Governor Black in January, 1898. Their terms expire legally a year hence.

DENY THAT CROKER SAID "OPOUSE CURRENCY BILL."

Congressman Sulzer Is Against It, but Jefferson Levy Will Support It.

Congressman William Sulzer was at the Democratic Club last night, inveighing against members of the New York delegation who have announced their intention of supporting the McKinley currency bill. No genuine Democrat can afford to vote for that bill, said he. "I shall certainly oppose it with my voice and might."

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy denied that Mr. Croker had left instructions to Tammany members of the delegation to support the currency bill or to support any free silver bill that might be introduced. "I am not in a position to say whether or not," said Mr. Levy, "what his wishes were regarding the currency bill. He told me to use my own judgment as to supporting or opposing it. I expect to support it."

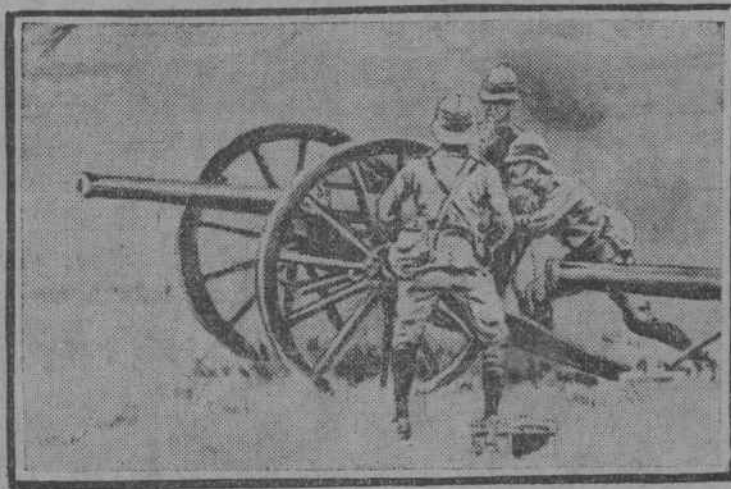
NEW CANDIDATE FOR VACANT SENATE SEAT OF NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Dec. 10.—There is a new element in the contest for a seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of M. L. Hayward. W. H. Thompson, a member of the National Committee, has entered the race in opposition to G. M. Hitchcock, newspaper editor, who has been specially kind to Thompson. Allen relies upon his support among middle-class and Populists, and as he did before the Legislature, seeks the office as a Single Party Populist.

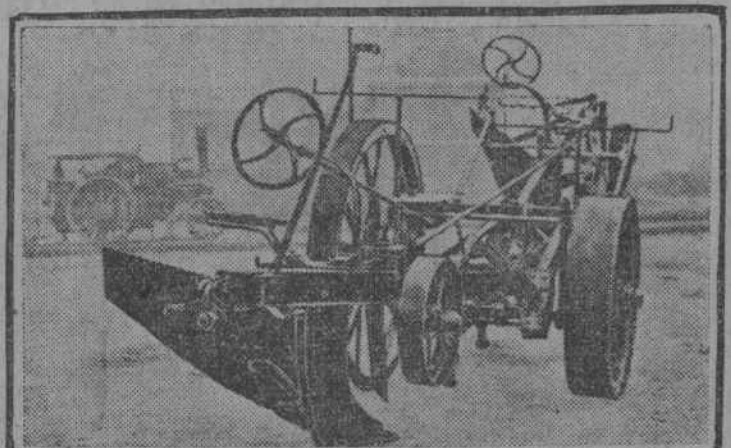
He is arraying his friends against the Democratic aspirants and some old wounds are being opened. The situation is considered favorable to Allen.

FOUR BRITISH REGIMENTS AMBUSHED BY BOERS AND 633 MEN CUT OFF AND LOST.

The Journal's Special Correspondent With General Gatacre's Forces in Cape Colony Was in the Fight and Vividly Describes the Night March, the Early Morning Battle, the Surprise and the Retreat from What Was One of the Most Serious Reverses of the South African Campaign.



BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELLING THE BOERS.



A STEAM PLOUGH FOR MAKING ENTRENCHMENTS.

GENERAL GATACRE'S REPORT OF DEFEAT.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The War Office publishes the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker, at Cape Town:

"Gatacre reports: Deeply regret to inform you that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg."

"I was misled as to the enemy's position by the guides and found impracticable ground."

BY J. H. SWALLOW.

Special Correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser with Gen. Gatacre's Command of the British Forces in Central Cape Colony.

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Major-General Gatacre.

The record of this officer, who is in command of the central column of the British forces in South Africa, shows that he has commanded the Soudan brigade, a district in India, a brigade in the Chitral relief operations, and carries the honor letters of C. B. and D. S. O.

as they are now known, are comparatively slight, although there may be a number of dead and wounded left on the field.

The wily Boers led the British into a trap by furnishing Gatacre and his spies with the false information that the enemy's camp at Stormberg could be easily taken by surprise and captured. Gatacre was told that the Boers there numbered only 2,500, and were in a weak position. The General determined to make an early morning march with a strong column and strike a rapid blow.

The Chosen Troops.

The troops chosen were the Second Royal Irish Rifles, the Second Northumberland Fusiliers, the King's Shropshires, the Second Royal Berkshires, acting as mounted infantry, and field batteries Nos. 74 and 77. We marched out smartly, but cautiously, from Putterskral, and got within two miles of Stormberg without the slightest indication of the whereabouts of the Boers, but in this hot-bed of Boer sympathy there are hundreds of colonists ready to give information of our every move to the enemy. Our forces were proceeding cautiously, when suddenly we were met by a hail of bullets coming from behind the low ridges to the front and right flank. The reception was too warm to withstand, and the Irishmen leading, we quickly sought shelter behind a kopje, which was fortunately near. The other troops did the same.

Even this shelter was untenable, it being covered by the Boer can-



THE RED CROSS AND THE WAR.



WHAT A SIEGE TRAIN MEANS. BATTERIES IN POSITION DURING AN ENGAGEMENT.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA UP TO DATE.

(From official reports.)

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing and Prisoners. |
|--|---------|----------|------------------------|
| From Mafeking, Oct. 15, to Modder River. | | | |
| Nov. 28 | 478 | 1,159 | 1,087 |
| At Modder River | 77 | 396 | 7 |
| At Mafeking, Dec. 9 | 2 | 26 | 695 |
| Totals | 557 | 1,575 | 2,509 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Killed | 557 |
| Wounded | 1,575 |
| Missing and prisoners | 2,509 |

Total casualties

4,701

non, which were much more powerful than had been supposed. The mounted infantry were some distance off, but, by hard riding and a long detour, they succeeded in joining the main body behind the poor shelter of the kopje.

We were pretty well covered from the rain of rifle fire, but the big guns threw their shells unpleasantly around us. Our field batteries, swung into line and did splendid work, keeping the Boers off while we sought a better position half a mile away.

Long Range Defence.

Here we found good shelter, and the infantry quickly got into position and opened a fire at long range, while the mounted infantry were sent out to try and get at the Boers' right flank.

Up to this time we had suffered but little loss, but a new danger suddenly appeared. The Boers who ambushed us were in front and on our right flank, but now there came down from the north another strong command, all mounted, who menaced our left flank. Gatacre sent the Irish and Northumberland regiments to meet them, and the result was simply disastrous, for they dashed straight into the deadly fire of a number of machine guns which the Boers had slyly placed in a concealed position. It was evident we had caught a Tartar and were in a nasty position.

The Irishmen and Northumberlands got back as best they could, each with 300 men gone. Many of these were captured, but how many were killed and wounded we do not know.

There was nothing to do but retire. The Boers numbered at least three thousand. They had the best ground and plenty of guns, while we were thirteen miles from home. We knew it would be fight for

(Continued on Second Page.)